

Abstract Of The Disclosure

The apparatus converts mechanical, or kinetic, energy into electricity, the energy being produced through the relative movement of two pistons toward and away from each other. At least one object (which can be either magnetized, a rod, or both) reciprocates between the first and second pistons as these pistons move toward each other, on odd numbered approaches the object moves from the first piston to the second and on even numbered approaches it moves from the second piston back to the first piston. A conductive coil in one of the pistons converts the kinetic energy of the magnetized reciprocating object into electrical energy. To drive the object toward the second piston with greater speed (hence greater energy content) a current of appropriate polarity applied to the coil in the first piston ejects the object with said increased speed. After the kinetic energy is extracted from the object by the coil in the second piston, the roles of the pistons reverse and the second piston performs the role of the first piston for the ejection of the object, the first piston subsequently performs the role of the second piston in extracting the kinetic energy from the object. The roles then again reverse and this cycle is repeated throughout the operation of the invention. Other means, such as gear assemblies for ejecting the object from the first piston and for extracting the kinetic energy from the object at the second piston are described.